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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association.—

The next annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 27-30, in affiliation with the American Folk-Lore Society and Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Kalamazoo.—A contraction of an Indian phrase descriptive of the stones seen through the water in its bed, and which, from a refractive power in the current, resemble otters swimming beneath the surface. Such is the explanation, and the only one, as far as I know, that has been given, of the meaning of the word Kalamazoo; and the author of this remained unknown to me until a short time ago, when I accidentally discovered that it was H. R. Schoolcraft, who gave it, along with some other specimens of his etymological absurdities, in his *Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition, in 1820, to the Sources of the Mississippi River*. The author remarks that the original term, which he writes *Negikanamazoo*, "has its root-forms in *negik*, an otter, *kana*, to hide, and *ozoo*, a quadruped's tail," and adds that "the letter *l* is a mere transposition of *n* in native words passing from Indian to the Indo-French language." Now, provided that such were really the elements of the word under consideration, the first two members would mean 'the otter conceals him (or her),' since *kâna* is the third person singular of an animate transitive verb; the following consonant, *m*, which Schoolcraft forgets to mention, would be meaningless; and the fourth element, *ozoo*, would stand for *osow*, meaning 'his tail,' a word which cannot be used in composition.

The fact is that the alleged word *negikanamazoo* given by Schoolcraft is a deliberate alteration by him of *kikalamazo*, written by the French at a period when some dialect of Ojibwe, to which the word belongs, was still using the letter *l*.¹ It is a slight (very slight) alteration of old Ojibwe *kikalâmozo*, meaning 'he is inconvenienced by smoke in his lodge'; from the root *kik*, 'to be stupefied,' 'incommoded,' 'inconvenienced,' etc., and the animate verbal adjective termination *-alâmozo* (of which the inanimate form is *alâmate*) relating to the effect of smoke, and the final syllable *-zo* (and inanimate *-te*) of which denotes the action of fire. The

¹There is a vocabulary of such an Ojibwe dialect in Carver's Travels.

name evidently alludes to some person, long ago forgotten, who was probably prominent in his time and was possibly noted for his hospitality, and in whose lodge a fire was ever smouldering and ready to be at once quickened in order to provide chance callers with a warm meal. But this is mere speculation. It is always very much easier to give the meaning of an Indian personal name than it is to explain its *raison d'être*.

W. R. GERARD.

Note on the Gentes of the Ottawa.—As Morgan declares the names of the Ottawa gentes are unknown, and Chauvignerie mentions only the Bear, Otter, Gray Squirrel, and Black Squirrel (see Handbook of American Indians, article Ottawa), I think it desirable to publish the following list of Ottawa gentes which I found among Dr Gatschet's papers: Ami'k tutäm, Beaver clan; Makwa' tutäm, Black Bear clan; Atchitchak tutäm, Crane clan; Ma-inga'n tutäm, Wolf clan (respected); Ningi'k tutäm, Otter clan; Hâshashkû' tutäm, Muskrat clan; Namä' tutäm, Sturgeon clan; Poshî-û' tutäm, Wildcat clan; Mishi bishî' tutäm, Panther clan (respected); Mishäwä tutäm, Elk clan; Mëshikä' tutäm, Turtle clan; Ki'shiki ki'sis tutäm, Daylight Sun clan (of highest reputation); Tepi'ki ki'sis tutäm, Moon clan; Ana'nk tutäm, Star clan (one star each); Anangwa'k tutäm, Star clan (all stars together); Ässiba'n tutäm, Raccoon clan; Ayëni' tutäm, Opossum clan; Pakû'dshi pishike' tutäm, Wild cattle clan (Buffalo clan); Magi'swäsh tutäm, Bald Eagle clan (supposed to be a race of white people);¹ Kinî'û tutäm, Gray Eagle clan; Wabisi' tutäm, Swan clan; Animukädshi' tutäm, Dog clan; Ka'shek tutäm, Cat (domestic) clan (not respected); Wabi' makwa tutäm, White Bear clan; Moso' tutäm, Moose clan; Nîbi'sh tutäm, Water clan; Ake' tutäm, Earth (Ground) clan; Utche'-u tutäm, Mountain clan; Ukadî-ginä'bik tutäm, Lizard clan; Pâshi gogishi tutäm, Horse clan; Kâ'gakshi tutäm, Raven clan; Ä'ndäkshkwa tutäm, Crow clan; Kukukû' tutäm, Night Owl clan; Agä'g tutäm, Porcupine clan; — (?) tutäm, Grizzly Bear clan; Nimki tutäm, Thunder clan (much dreaded; thunder was thought to be alive; every thunder man could make thunder); Ki-zhik tutäm, Sky clan; Nimëki's tutäm, Little Thunder clan; Shangwäshi tutäm, Mink clan. There was exogamy of clans and patrilineal descent.

TRUMAN MICHELSON.

¹ Among the Mississippi band of White Earth Chippewa, if an American marries into the tribe, his children will be of the Eagle clan because the eagle is the emblem of the United States. Descent being patrilineal the child otherwise would have no clan. Everybody in the Eagle clan is supposed to have American blood. The child of an Englishman belongs to the Lion clan for obvious reasons. Have we among the Ottawa a similar phenomenon?

On the Etymology of the Natick Word Kompau, 'He stands erect.'

—According to Trumbull, Natick Dictionary, p. 327, this word is related to *omp* 'man,' and Delaware *ape* in *lenape* 'man,' etc. However that may be Professor Prince, *Am. Anthropol.*, xi, 647, has pointed out a direct correspondent in Passamaquoddy, and perhaps one in Micmac. Other correspondents are Fox *nagigāpāw*^a 'he comes to a standstill' (*nagi*-, initial stem 'to halt'; -*gāpā*-, secondary stem denoting perpendicularity; -*w*^a, the pronominal ending of the third person singular of the aorist tense, intransitive independent mode), *pōnigāpāw*^a 'he ceased standing' (*pōni*-, initial stem meaning 'cessation'); Kickapoo *kīwigāpāw*^a 'he stands now here, now there' (*kīwi*-, initial stem meaning 'movement in an indefinite direction'; same as Fox *kīwi*-); Cree -*kābawiw* 'he is standing' (Lacombe, *Cree Dictionary*, p. 89; phonetically -*gāpāwīw*^a probably; -*wi*- [Fox -*wi*] a secondary coordinative stem, the equivalent of the copula); Montagnais -*kāpū* 'he is standing' (taken from Lemoine); Ojibwa *nin gābaw* 'I stand here and there' (Baraga *Eng.-Ojibwa Dictionary*, p. 243; phonetically *gāpāwī*?). For the nasal in *kompau* compare *wompī* 'white' (Fox *wāpī*). It should be noted that Baraga does not specify that *nin gābaw* can not be used initially. Since the correspondents in the related languages can not occur as initial stems, I doubt if this can in Ojibwa.

TRUMAN MICHELSON.

The School of American Archæology.—The School of American Archæology, organized in 1907 under the act of incorporation of the Archæological Institute of America, held during the month of August a summer session in the Palace of the Governors at Santa Fé, the headquarters of the School, and at the Excavation Camp in El Rito de los Frijoles, where the School has conducted excavations for the past three summers.

The work consisted of examination and study of the communal house, cliff-dwellings and the ceremonial cave of this deserted Pueblo, excavated in former seasons, and of lecture courses intended to give to regular students and auditors a view of the general field of archeology.

Director Hewett gave a series of peripatetic lectures on the excavations already made and in progress and on the "Culture of the Pajaritan Plateau" as revealed by them. Mr Chapman, of the staff of the School, lectured on "The Development of Design in Ancient Pueblo Pottery," and Mr Harrington, also of the staff, lectured on the language, social organization, religion, and mythology of the Mohave Indians, presenting results of his recent field work in the Colorado basin.

In addition to these courses in American Archeology, Professor Frank E. Thompson of the University of Colorado gave ten lectures on "Primitive Man" and the "Evolution of Culture"; Professor Mitchell Carroll, General Secretary of the Institute, gave a series of lectures on "Greek Archeology" with special reference to the excavations in Greek lands conducted by the Institute and School at Athens; and Professor Lewis B. Paton of Hartford Theological Seminary lectured on "The Ancient Semites," discussing the primitive Semitic life, literature, art, religion, and social organization.

A series of Sunday-evening lectures was given in the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol, as follows:

Jerusalem in the time of Christ. By Dr Paton.

The Holy Cities of Ancient America. By Dr Hewett.

The Early History of Christianity. By President E. McQueen Gray.

Paul at Athens. By Professor Mitchell Carroll.

The excavations of the present season in the Rito were confined largely to clearing the old elliptical communal dwelling in the valley, the excavation of which was more than half completed last summer.

The attendance upon the summer session was very good, about fifty being regularly enrolled.

The Managing Committee of the School of American Archeology held its annual meeting in connection with the summer session, August 24-26.

Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., was re-elected chairman; the office of vice-chairman was created, and Professor William H. Holmes was elected.

Standing committees were appointed on finance, the museum, and the scientific and educational work of the School.

Director Hewett reported on the excavations conducted during the past year at Quirigua in Guatemala, on the research work of members of the staff, and the summer session.

Plans were formed for the conduct of the excavations in New Mexico and Central America during the coming year, and for the holding of a second summer session in August, 1912.

THE *American Museum Journal* announces that three very important anthropological collections have been purchased. One from the Jesup Fund is a series of rare objects from the Tsimshian Indians of the North Pacific coast collected by Lieutenant G. T. Emmons. This fills practically the only gap in the series from that important culture area.

The second collection, made by Dr Carl Lumholtz, in the little-known borderland along the Mexican boundary of Arizona, was purchased from the Primitive Peoples of the Southwest Fund. Among the unusual pieces in this collection are the costumes of a fool dancer, consisting of a mask, a crude and useless bow, and other absurd trappings. This is of especial interest since this ceremonial character seems to connect the Papago culture with that of the Plains. Among other things may be mentioned a series of wooden plows introduced into Mexico from Europe by the early Spanish explorers. The Papago were found still practising the art of basketry for which the Pima were at one time famous. The collection contains excellent samples of this almost extinct textile art. The third acquisition, gained through the Jesup Fund, is the General U. S. Hollister collection of Navaho blankets. In this series there are sixty-six pieces, some made before 1850. In materials and dyes there is a full representation: eleven blankets of bayeta, one of natural wool, eight of native dyes, seven of Germantown yarn, twelve of other commercial yarn, and eighteen in aniline dyes. The four varieties of weave practised by the Navaho are fully represented. There are also a few exceptional blankets, one of which represents in its design the Corn God copied from the sand paintings of altars of the Navaho. This collection, jointly with the series recently presented by Mrs Sage and those belonging to the Lenders and Tefft collections recently presented by Mr Morgan, give us a series of Navaho textiles fully representative both as to technique and design.

DR THEODOR KOCH-CRUENBERG of the University of Freiburg, Germany, is engaged in another ethnographical and geographical trip to South America. According to a letter to Dr L. Bouchal his plan was as follows:

"It is my intention to leave Hamburg April 26 in order to reach the Yapura river by way of Para and Manaos. Along its tributaries many tribes live such as the Juri, Passe, Miranya, Uitoto and others who are of great ethnographic interest on account of their highly developed drum-teleggraphy, mask-dances, etc. I intend subsequently to make a trip to the region of the upper Yapura in order to spend some time among the Uma-ua, a Carib people who have pushed themselves far to the west. I hope at the same time to investigate the hitherto unknown origin of the Caiary-Uaupes, Inirida, and Guainia (upper Negro) rivers."

THE Seventh International Esperanto Congress began at Antwerp on August 21 with 1700 delegates, including 60 from America. The

U. S. departments of state, war, and commerce were represented, respectively, by Edwin C. Reed, Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America; Dr H. W. Yeamans, Vice-President of the American Association, and E. C. Kokeloy. Dr Yeamans, who was President of the Sixth Congress, held in Washington last year, opened the convention. One of the features of the first session was the ovation accorded to Dr Ludwig L. Zamenhof, of Poland, the inventor of Esperanto, when the Spanish consul presented to him on behalf of King Alfonso the Cross of the Order of Isabella.

AN "AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION" has been founded which met for the first time in Columbus, Ohio, from October 12 to 15, 1911. The objects of the association can best be given from its own circular:

"The American Indian Association is primarily an organization of American Indians. It proposes to bring together all progressive Indians and friends of Indian progress for the purpose of promoting the highest interest of the Indian as a race and as an individual. It asserts that any condition of living, habit of thought, or racial characteristic that unfits the Indian for modern environment is detrimental and conducive only of individual and racial incompetence."

THE Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland sent to the recent Imperial Conference in London a Memorial urging the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Anthropology. The proposal is that the Bureau should be established in London and that it should be managed by a committee composed of the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute and representatives of the Governments of the British Dominions, of the Indian and Colonial Offices, and of those universities in Great Britain, in India and in the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire where anthropology is systematically studied.

A NOTABLE addition to the facilities offered by Paris as a center of anthropological research is the Institute of Human Paleontology recently founded by the Prince of Monaco. In the new Institute the Abbe H. Breuil, formerly of the University of Fribourg, occupies the chair of prehistoric ethnography, and Docotor H. Obermaier, former colleague of Professor Hoernes at Vienna, that of geology in its relation to prehistory. Professor M. Boule of the Museum of Natural History, Jardin des Plantes, is the director.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that a "Navaho-English and English-Navaho Vocabulary" is being prepared for publication by the Franciscan

Fathers of St Michaels, authors of the noted "Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language." A limited edition only will be published, in two octavo volumes of about 150 pages each, at five dollars per volume, and it will be ready for distribution in all probability in the summer of 1912.

MR HARLAN I. SMITH, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has been put in charge of archeology under the Division of Anthropology of the Geological Survey of Canada. It is his intention to organize Canadian archeological work in as systematic and thorough a manner as possible, and to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric Canada by a careful and intensive study of selected sites.

IN the July issue of *Man* Miss A. C. Breton describes some of the museums of archeology and ethnology in America, including the New York Natural History Museum, the Brooklyn Institute, the Peabody Museum of Harvard College, the Yale University Museum, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the National Museum at Washington, and the National Museum of San José, Costa Rica.

DR CHARLES G. WELD has bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts his collection of Japanese paintings and lacquer work which has been in the custody of the museum as a loan collection and to the Peabody Museum at Salem all the property now in the custody of that institution, including the collection from the South Seas, and the sum of \$25,000.

MR ARTHUR A. ALLEN, instructor in neurology and vertebrate zoology in Cornell University, will spend the next year in South America as chief of an expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition will go to Colombia, its immediate object being to explore ruins and collect antiquities.

THE eighteenth Congress of Americanists will be held next year in London, from May 27 to June 1, the invitation issued by the Royal Anthropological Institute, through its president, Mr A. P. Maudslay, having been accepted by the congress. The president-elect is Sir Clements Markham.

THE results of the scientific expedition of the Planet have now been published. Volume V is the only one that will interest Anthropologists. It contains ethnographical and anthropological sketches of the Basuto and of the inhabitants of the Hermit Islands, by Kraemer.

WE learn from *Nature* that the geological and archeological collections made by the late Rev. E. Maule Cole, all the objects of which are connected with East Yorkshire, have been presented to the Hull Municipal Museum by Lady Philadelphia Cole.

DR FRANZ BOAS, of Columbia University, New York City, and Dr Alexander F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., have been made corresponding members of the Sociedad de Folk-Lore Chileno, Santiago de Chile.

PROFESSOR KARL PEARSON, F.R.S., has been appointed to be the first occupant of the chair of eugenics in the University of London, established by the legacy bequeathed for that purpose by the late Sir Francis Galton.

PROF. HUTTON WEBSTER of the University of Nebraska and Dr A. A. Goldenweiser of Columbia University attended and read papers at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN SPENCER has been making valuable observations on the natives of the Adelaide River Plains and Melville Island, in connection with a scientific expedition in Australia.

SEÑOR GENARO GARCÍA has been supplanted as Director of the Museo Nacional of Mexico by Señor Robelo and Senor Battres as Inspector of Antiquities by Ingeniero Rodriguez.

EXCAVATIONS are being carried on by Russian archeologists about the lake of Ladoga for the purpose of finding the burial place of Rurik, the famous early ruler of the Russians.

FUNDS are being collected for the purpose of erecting a monument to honor the memory of the late Professor Cesare Lombroso, at his native place, Verona, Italy.

DR JOHN BEDDOE, F.R.S., a practising physician who has made important contributions to anthropology, died on July 19, aged eighty-four years.

MR M. R. HARRINGTON was appointed Assistant Curator of the American Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum last January.

DR NICOLAS LEON has been named Professor of Anthropology at the Museo Nacional, Mexico.

THE Seventh International Congress for Criminal Anthropology met at Cologne, Oct. 9-13.